

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By C. B. PINKHAM, M. D.
Secretary of the Board

Results of Board of Medical Examiners Examination Los Angeles, July 1931

Charles B. Pinkham, M. D., secretary-treasurer of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California, reports results of the written examination held in Los Angeles, July 21 to 23, 1931. The examination covered nine subjects, and included ninety questions for physician and surgeon applicants. An average of 75 per cent is required to pass. An allowance of one per cent added to the general average is allowed by the Medical Practice Act for each year of medical practice under a license granted elsewhere than in California, provided the applicant has not fallen below 60 per cent in more than one subject.

A total of eighty-seven applicants wrote the examination. Eighty graduates of medical schools passed (91 + per cent), and seven failed (8 + per cent).

The following is a list of the successful applicants for physicians and surgeons' certificates:

Robert Emmett Austin, San Diego.
Samuel Kenneth Bacon, Los Angeles.
Bertha Blumer, Hollywood.
Frederick Martin Boothby, Los Angeles.
Kenneth Harold Boyer, Los Angeles.
Donald H. Brumbaugh, Redlands.
William Tracy Burton, Los Angeles.
Phillip Conrad Casper, Los Angeles.
Marshall E. Christmann, Los Angeles.
George L. Cody, Los Angeles.
Abraham J. Diamond, Los Angeles.
Leonard Garrard Dobson, Fresno.
Melvin Alison Drake, Eagle Rock.
Paul K. Edmunds, Los Angeles.
Paul A. Exelby, Los Angeles.
Michael Flatley, Weimar.
Keith Curtiss Flower, Los Angeles.
Charles Allison Foulks, Jr., Long Beach.
James Albert Gafford, Jr., Los Angeles.
Rae B. Gibson, Los Angeles.
Elmer Wilhelm Gilbert, Los Angeles.
Clarence Theodore Halburg, Jr., Glendale.
Richard Thorley Hamer, Sidney, B. C., Canada.
Joseph William Hankins, Pasadena.
Dorothy Harpham, Mentone.
L. Louis Harrop, Los Angeles.
Joe Spangler Haskell, Los Angeles.
Tadao Hata, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Harry Herman Heidenreich, Los Angeles.
Herman Stewart Hendrickson, Los Angeles.
Lloyd Ralph Hershberger, Los Angeles.
Maurice James Hollien, Pasadena.
Benjamin Sidney Hollombe, Los Angeles.
Howard A. Huenergardt, Los Angeles.
Clarence Shinn Ing, Los Angeles.
Esli Collins Innis, Los Angeles.
Frank John Janssen, Los Angeles.
Evan Morgan Kackley, Los Angeles.
Raymond M. Kay, Los Angeles.
Walter Ross Lane, New Westminster, B. C., Canada.
Paul Leach, Los Angeles.
Harold Hsing Lee, Los Angeles.
Lester Lonergan, Loma Linda.
Chester Huntly MacKay, Los Angeles.
Donald Stuart MacKinnon, Los Angeles.
Donald Barber Marchus, San Diego.
Harry Raymond McVicker, Lodi.
Giordano Modesto, Riverside.
Elmer Soren Mortensen, Brentwood Heights.
Lyle Albert Mourer, Buena Park.
Homer Clifton Oatman, Jr., San Diego.
Vera LaVetta Ocker, Los Angeles.
James Joseph O'Connor, Los Angeles.
George Frederick Paap, Long Beach.
George B. Pimentel, Fresno.
J. B. Melville Price, Orange.

Edward K. Prigge, Los Angeles.
Paul William Prince, Long Beach.
William Francis Quinn, Los Angeles.
John Rodney Rankin, Los Angeles.
Albert Harold Reiswig, Loma Linda.
Irving LeRoy Ress, Los Angeles.
Wilbur George Rogers, Los Angeles.
Leon Rosove, Los Angeles.
Harry Allan Roth, Los Angeles.
Harley Stuart Rupert, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Madge Quick Schlotthauer, Bakersfield.
Harold Louis Schlotthauer, Bakersfield.
J. Lyle Spelmann, Glendale.
Paul Vine Starr, Los Angeles.
Jean Frances Stewart, Battle Creek, Michigan.
Ludwig Webster Sundquist, Los Angeles.
Robert Hofer Thompson, Los Angeles.
James Stewart Walsh, Los Angeles.
Samuel Weisscross, Los Angeles.
William M. Wilson, Los Angeles.
Lewis Robert Wolberg, Los Angeles.
Wesley Milton Wright, Los Angeles.
Goonzo Yamashita, Los Angeles.
Richard A. Young, Los Angeles.

The following medical colleges were represented:

PASSED		Year of	Per
School	Graduation	Cent	
College of Medical Evangelists.....(1930)	85 8/9, 76 5/9		
College of Medical Evangelists.....(1931)	85 1/9, 82 1/9		
87 1/9, 83, 88 5/9, 80 1/9, 83 4/9, 86 3/9, 83, 85, 86 1/9			
81 8/9, 86 1/9, 81, 83 1/9, 1 7/9, 82 3/9, 84 4/9, 87 7/9			
85 5/9, 77 6/9, 86 6/9, 85 3/9, 88, 87 1/9, 85 4/9, 86 2/9			
84 5/9, 84 4/9, 87, 88 5/9, 83 6/9, 88 4/9, 82 4/9, 89 1/9			
83 5/9, 82 2/9			
Creighton University School of Medicine.....(1931)	82 8/9		
Harvard University Medical School.....(1930)	85 8/9		
Loyola University School of Medicine.....(1930) 75 4/9; (1931) 80 1/9, 85 2/9			
McGill University Faculty of Medicine (Canada).....(1930) 80; (1931) 85 1/9			
Northwestern University Medical School.....(1930) 89 7/9, 89 6/9; (1931) 83 3/9, 83 1/9, 85 6/9			
Royal University of Naples (Italy).....(1916)	75 5/9		
Rush Medical College.....(1931)	84 4/9		
Stanford University Medical School.....(1931) 86 4/9, 84 6/9			
89 6/9, 83 8/9, 80 3/9			
Syracuse University College of Medicine.....(1930)	84 6/9		
Tufts College Medical School.....(1930)	88		
University of California Medical School.....(1931)	80 4/9, 83 3/9		
85 2/9			
University of Colorado School of Medicine.....(1930) 79 6/9, 82 2/9; (1931) 84 7/9, 82 2/9			
University of Illinois College of Medicine.....(1929) 83; (1931) 82 8/9, 80 6/9, 79 3/9			
University of Iowa Medical Department.....(1930)	76 4/9		
University of Kansas School of Medicine.....(1930)	78 8/9		
University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine (Canada).....(1925)	82 8/9		
University of Michigan Medical School.....(1931)	86 3/9		
University of Oregon Medical School.....(1931)	88 8/9		
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.....(1929)	85 5/9		
University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine (Canada).....(1918)*	74 2/9 + 8 = 82 2/9		
University of Vienna Faculty of Medicine (Austria).....(1930)	75 8/9		
FAILED			
Creighton University School of Medicine.....(1930)	74 4/9, 73 8/9		
Trinity University Medical Faculty (Canada).....(1904)	61 2/9		
University of Illinois College of Medicine.....(1931)	74 6/9, 73 2/9		
University of Oregon Medical School.....(1930)	74 3/9		
University of Vienna Faculty of Medicine (Austria).....(1930)	66 6/9		

* Credit for years of practice.

State Board News Items, October 1931

"Dr. Percival Dolman, San Francisco physician and surgeon, was named on the Board of Medical Examiners, succeeding Dr. William R. Molony, Los Angeles" (*Santa Barbara News*, August 15, 1931).

"Move to obtain legislative action which would revoke a surgeon's license in the event it could be shown the surgeon performed an 'unnecessary' operation was launched in San Francisco today by the California Chiropractors' Association. Chiropractors are not allowed to practice surgery. According to Dr. Harry C. Bond, president of the organization, seventy-five members voted to draft a measure on the subject for submission to the next legislature" (*San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, August 14, 1931).

"Six Chinese herbalists of Sacramento today were under arrest on charges of practicing medicine without a license. The arrests were made following an investigation by J. W. Davidson, special agent for the State Board of Medical Examiners." (United Press dispatch dated Sacramento, July 31, 1931, printed in *Richmond Independent*, July 31, 1931.)

"Because he assertedly was under the influence of liquor while treating victims of a knife battle, Dr. Maceo M. Cloud of 868 East Fortieth Street was under arrest today . . ." (*Los Angeles Express*, August 12, 1931).

Note.—No such individual appears on the records of the Board of Medical Examiners.

"Immediately after he had been fined \$200 for practicing medicine without a license, William J. Conway, local Indian 'doctor,' this morning was charged for the fourth time with the same offense in a complaint filed by J. W. Davidson, inspector for the State Board of Medical Examiners . . ." (*Chico Enterprise*, August 26, 1931).

Reports relate that J. C. Cowle, Los Angeles chiropractor, was on August 27, 1931, found guilty of violation of the Medical Practice Act, and on August 31, 1931, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 or serve thirty days in the city jail.

The eyesight swindlers recently active in California are reported to have mulcted a Walla Walla, Washington, family of \$4100 through their purported radium cure for blindness, obtaining \$1600 for putting a few drops of alleged radium water in the daughter's eyes. Later two other members of the "company" appeared and told the family that the first doctor had been killed in an automobile accident, and that his dying wish was that they should return to see whether his treatment had been successful. After examination of the girl's eyes, they found "germs" still present, and obtained \$2500 additional as a deposit on a "marvelous" electric belt which they claimed was the only one in this country, it having been obtained from a German scientist stranded here during the war.

"Appointment of Charles M. Fickert, former district attorney of San Francisco, as attorney for the State Board of Medical Examiners, succeeding Richard M. Lyman, was announced here. . . ." (News item dated Sacramento, September 2, 1931, printed in *San Francisco Recorder*, September 3, 1931.)

"Dr. Karl Lewis, residing at 615 North Beverly Drive, with offices in the Beverly Hills Professional Building, Beverly Hills, was placed before Judge H. E. Billings in the local justice court by Constable Arthur Russell on Tuesday of this week on two charges, failure to report a contagious disease and failure to take a culture from the throat and submit it for examination . . ." (*West Hollywood Tribune*, July 31, 1931).

"Convicted today before Municipal Judge Harold B. Landreth, Christ L. Maessel, charged with practicing medicine without a license, was fined \$600 and sentenced to serve 180 days in jail . . ." (*Los Angeles Herald*, August 13, 1931).

Investigation report relates that this individual was using the annual tax receipt originally issued by the Board of Medical Examiners to Peter Olson, deceased, Olson's signature having been erased and the name "Dr. C. L. Maessel" written in.

"Wilbur Lester Parker, ex-convict, in the Alameda County Jail (for 180 days) for violating the Medical Practice Act, applied for a California medical license application blank from a cell in the federal prison at McNeil Island. That was announced today by Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, after check-up on Parker's police record. Doctor Pinkham said the form was forwarded in the belief Parker was a prison physician, and added that the convict after release used the papers to improvise a bogus California license. Doctor Pinkham said that Parker, who has a police record, actually appeared in the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house, University of California, a few days ago, posed as a member of a famous Minnesota clinic, and undertook examination of one of the students. He was subsequently arrested" (*San Francisco Examiner*, September 9, 1931). Two medical insignias which adorned the front and rear of Parker's automobile were reported stolen in San Jose about August 23 or 24, 1931, from the automobiles of Alson A. Shufelt, M.D., and Cletus S. Sullivan, M.D.

The Training of Specialists.—In Denmark the state has laid down the requirements for the training of specialists and forbidden the assumption of title of specialist by anyone who has not had suitable training, and is adding rigorous requirements for the continuous education of those who lead in the medical practice of that country. We should adopt a similar plan in this country. We have the facilities. Medical and surgical practice would have a new meaning and command greater respect when we do away with so much service by the incompetents who are now posing as specialists.—*Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association*, March 15, 1931.

Floating Schools on England's Canals.—Three schools for canal-boat children have been established at strategic points along England's maze of inland waterways, says the *World's Children* of London. It seems appropriate that the one most recently equipped is on a barge moored at a canal center. There are about 1700 children in the 500 canal-boat families, whose only homes are on the constantly traveling boats, and their education has been a serious problem. These floating schools are considered only a temporary expedient, for it is expected that the proposed substitution within a few years of motor-driven boats in canal traffic will so speed it up that employees will be able to live on land and send their children to the regular schools.—*United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.*